

An Interview with Lee.

A correspondent of the Columbus "Journal," who styles himself "A Northern Clergyman," lately paid a visit to Gen. Lee. We quote his account of the interview:

In my peregrinations throughout the city of Richmond, I took the liberty, in company with Surgeon McCrickon, a common friend, of walking to the Lee mansion, unrecommended, and in plain republican style, rang the entrance bell. Quickly there appeared at the door a good-looking mulatto, who politely waited my command. This colored servant was very courteous and kind. His manner was dignified and unassuming, indicating familiarity with the duties of his office, and a readiness to accommodate. Sambo seemed to have a kind heart, but was very particular as to who we were, and what our business was with his master, for whom he seemed to entertain a profound attachment.

"Can I see Gen. Lee?" was the simple question I put on this occasion to the servant. "This is not the regular day when he receives company, and he has not yet received any visitors," he replied; "but, sir, and he surveyed me with a hesitating look, not knowing what to say next, when I observed, 'Perhaps Mr. Lee will see a Northern clergyman in his private parlor a little while.' 'Your name, sir?' he asked. 'Mr. —, of —,' I replied. He led me into the vestibule, and soon disappeared, then quickly returned, and ushered me into a parlor. I took my seat on one of the richly cushioned crimson sofas constituting a part of the furniture of the room, and awaited the entrance of the great rebel chief. The room had nothing to ornament it but one table, on which was a pitcher of water—another of Spartan simplicity—and withal some very ordinary chairs. My musings were soon interrupted by the entrance of the General, who, with an easy smile and a graceful simplicity of manner, bid me welcome as a member of Sherman's army. General Lee looks older than his portraits generally make him. He is nearly fifty-seven years old. His hair is gray; his head large; his brow grandly arched, and his eyes and nose of generous greatness—finer than he is represented in the portraits. The mouth is large, the lips somewhat fallen; and it is here about the mouth that a faint tinge of vanity is visible. Gen. Lee's manners are those of a man accustomed to homage, which has been rendered to him by the Southern people and soldiers for the last four years. In his conversation with me, the General was extremely affable and talkative, but he undoubtedly has the faculty of being very reserved. I agree with the English Colonel who pronounces Gen. Lee the handsomest man he ever saw. He is tall, broad-shouldered, well set up, looks every inch a soldier. He is a most captivating *personalle*, a fair and open face, dark, liquid eyes, glowing when aroused like polished diamonds. His physiognomy is of the Corsair character, and he is peculiarly free and easy in all his attributes. He manifests no signs of vanity or personal bravado. There is not a glance that would betray the willing ambition that would say, "I am the man who commanded the armies of the South in their mission of destroying the fairest frame-work of Government that ever rose to animate the hopes of mankind." Throughout all parts of the South, he is regarded as the most consummate General of the world; hence, when he capitulated, they gave up the cause as hopeless.

I conversed with the rebel leader on a variety of subjects, upon all of which he expressed opinions. He was very emphatic in his utterances, and seemed to have weighed every thing with studied care. The murder of the President met with his hearty detestation, and he regards that terrible deed as a calamity without a name. To my question, Do you think the rebellion is ended? he answered, very impressively, "Yes, sir; and had it not been for the politicians, it would have been settled long ago." The politicians to whom he referred were undoubtedly Davis, Breckinridge, Toombs and others of that sort. He believed that bitterness and revenge would soon die out from both sections, and that the soldiers of the two armies would become again united in the bonds of friendship and harmony.

Paroled Soldiers.

It has been a curious question with some persons, whether the number of applicants for paroles is as great at other points as that of Macon, and if so, what must be the total number of Confederate soldiers yet alive and kicking, of whom commanders in the field could have nothing? A gentleman remarked in our presence the other day, that the daily crowds at the Provost Marshal's office, seeking paroles, exceeded what he had been led to believe the entire active force of the Confederate army, and asked where they could have come from. Some one, standing by, facetiously replied, "why, don't you see from the mud on their shoes and breeches, that they are just out of the swamp?" Perhaps these are a portion of the two thirds absentees from the army, to which Mr. Davis alluded to in one of his speeches in this city. Many of them, we doubt not, have been perfectly harmless as belligerents during the war, and can have no just grounds for apprehension that they will be held accountable as arms bearing rebels. When a full return of all Confederates who have been paroled since the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnson shall be made, it will present some curious statistics, more flattering, perhaps, to the numerical strength than the moral heroism of the Southern people. We shall then be able to learn, not what was the attainable, but the unavailing force of the South.—*Macon Journal*.

CURTAILING THE CURRENCY.—The fractional currency is undergoing the process of curtailment. Large quantities are redeemed daily at the Treasury Department in Washington, and at the various sub-treasuries. It must be put up in packages when sent for redemption, containing even hundreds of pieces—that is to say, each package of five cent pieces must contain five dollars; of ten cent pieces, ten dollars, &c. Different varieties of the same denomination of currency must be sent in separate packages, faced uniformly upwards, and mutilated currency must be sent separately from the whole. Thus arranged, if these packages be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post Office, returns by check may be expected in from eight to ten days. This is all very well so far as it goes, and we hope the business of sending it in for redemption will be increased. But we should be glad to hear that the printing of three and five cent notes has ceased entirely. While they are kept in circulation, the one, two and three cent coins, that are in large supply at the Mint, will not enter freely into circulation—not for the reason, however, that some argue, that the people prefer the paper to the coin; for the very opposite is true. The paper being less valuable, every holder pays it first away, thus keeping it steadily in circulation, while the coin, as a thing more valuable, is esconced in some out of the way pocket. Remove the cheap, dirty, five cent notes, and the coin will at once come forth; and gradually break the way for the retiring of the ten cent notes.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, June 23.

The President's Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President, of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but, whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi River, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next, on the terms and condition set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of the civil authority

in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency may for a season make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

AN ARMY'S MARCH.—Gen. Sherman's army in its last march to meet Johnson, would if it occupied a single road require 125 miles of road to stretch itself upon. The wagon trains of this army cannot march on less than forty miles of road. The batteries will cover seven miles, its ambulances five. It carries 1,800,000 rations of bread, the same amount of sugar, and the same of salt. 800 wagon loads of bread, and 3,600,000 rations of coffee are provided for the trip, and for a few days rations of salt meat, 375,000 pounds are deemed a fair allowance.

The single item of ammunition requires 1,000 wagons—a train of itself nearly twelve miles long. The men, in fours, could not march well closed up on less than twenty-five miles of road. 2,500 pack mules follow its regiments. And these calculations do not include the intervals between different commands, nor allow anything for the great gaps which any slight delay will make in a moving column.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE GETS ANOTHER NOTICE FROM OHIO.—The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which has just closed its labors, declined to commit the party in that State to the radical policy of negro suffrage in the work of Southern reconstruction. There is another notice from Ohio to Chief Justice Chase that he is a little too fast. It will be remembered that he had a similar notice given him last year, expressing a decided preference for Abraham Lincoln and his careful and cautious policy over the haphazard radical schemes and theories of Salmon P. Chase and his followers. The Chief Justice seems to be making no more headway against "Andy Johnson" than he did against "Honest Old Abe" for the succession.—*Tribune of the 24th*.

SECRETARY TRENHOLM.—Secretary Trenholm left here 6 o'clock Saturday evening, on board the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, for Port Royal. It is believed he is to be confined in Fort Pulaski. The demonstrations of respect and sympathy for this unfortunate but noble hearted gentleman and public spirited citizen of Charleston, since his arrival here have been universal. The grief among the poorer classes, to whom he has always been a benefactor, was intense. A petition to President Johnson for the special pardon of Mr. Trenholm was drawn up, and has been very extensively signed. Lient Savers of the 56th New York accompanied Mr. Trenholm to Port Royal.—*Charleston Courier*, 19th.

MARRIED,

MARRIED, on the 22d of June, by the Rev. THOS. F. DAVIS, Jr., Maj. FRANCIS D. LEE, of Charleston, to ELLEN D., daughter of the late W. A. ANCKUM, of this place.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, on June 27th, 1865, by the Rev. J. L. SHUFORD, Lieut. WALTER BAILY, of Kershaw District, to Miss ELLEN CLOUD, of Palmetto District, S. C.

Plantation for Sale.

A PLANTATION AT GRANNIE'S QUARTER CREEK, about 11 miles from Kirkwood, containing 500 acres more or less, will be sold with the growing crop on it, or dividable in October when the crop is taken off. There are 100 acres of prime bottom land, the balance in open and wooded high land. With the plantation may be had, if desired, a choice stock of Cattle and Hogs. Apply at this office.

June 25

1 w.f.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEAD'QRS U. S. TROOPS, }
CAMDEN, S. C., July 5, 1865. }

JOSEPH M. GAYLE, IS HEREBY APPOINTED acting Post Master of the United States of America at this Post, until further notice, and will be respected accordingly.

By Order of C. W. FERGUSON,
Capt. Com'dg Military Post at Camden, S. C.
July 7.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
CAMDEN, S. C. June 19, 1865. }

I. THAT IT IS OPTIONAL WITH WOMEN whether they take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government or not, but if they expect to hold property, they must do so.

II. Paroled Officers and Soldiers below the rank of Brigadier General have again the right to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government and all who do not do so will be considered as a registered Enemy of the United States, and have no right to claim any protection from the United States.

By order of
Capt. C. W. FERGUSON,
25th Regiment O. V. V. Inf't.
Commanding Post.
June 21

DR. S. BARUCH,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the people of Camden and vicinity. Office formerly occupied by Dr. T. J. Workman.

June 23 1m

DR. D. L. DESAUSSURE HAS RESUMED THE practice of medicine in connection with Dr. L. M. DESAUSSURE.

June 5 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE:

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS CONSTANTLY hand a fresh supply of Meal and Hominy in exchange or Corn. Apply at Mr. McCreigh's shop on Main street.
J. F. SUTHERLAND;
May 12

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS OF the Town of Camden, in consideration of the changed relationship existing between employer and laborer, have agreed to be governed by the following rules in our future practice: Whenever we are sent for by the employer the charge will be made to him—when sent for by the laborer we will use the same discretion that we have formerly done in practicing among free negroes.

The employer will please always send a written order.

L. H. DEAS, M. D.
L. M. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
T. W. SALMOND, M. D.
B. H. MATHESON, M. D.
D. L. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
A. A. MOORE, M. D.

June 23 tf.

MEDICINES.

QUININE, CALOMEL AND BLUE MASS, FOR sale by
H. BAUM,
July 7. tf.

Dray Notice.

PARTIES HAVING HAULING TO DO CAN BE accommodated by calling on the subscriber on DeKalb Street.
A. NILES.
July 7 3t

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between J. W. McCurry & S. Hammenslough, under the Firm of McCurry & Hammenslough is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, Notes and Accounts of the concern are in the hands of J. W. McCurry, who will attend to the settlement of the concern.

J. W. MCCURRY,
S. HAMMENSLOUGH

July 7 tf

Rail Road Mill.

A STREAM MILL FOR GRINDING MEAL AND A grists, is now in successful operation at the old Depot. Grinding done at all hours of the day. A share of patronage is solicited.

J. JONES, Agent.

May 5.